# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING removed from his old Stand on the North side of Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, to the Store recently occupied by Mr James McKeown, on the South West corner of Market Square, would respectfully invite all his friends and customers to give him a call, where he has on hand a good assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,**

Which he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time for good paper. Being desirous of closing business for the present, would therefore invite all Country Merchants to give him a call and examine his stock and prices before they buy, as he is determined to give good bargains.

I would give further notice to all those having notes or accounts in my hands, to come forward and settle them shortly, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of a collecting officer. JOHN C. LATTA.
March 8th, 1836 79tf

## A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

*For an industrious man to make Money.*

THE three lower Tenements of the large building at the Wagon Yard, will be rented on liberal terms, for a Tavern and Boarding House.—Apply at the Post Office.
*March* 10, 1836. 79 3w

## Notice.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,* respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.

P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, duebill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
*March* 10, 1836. 79a6

## Military School.

COL. CARTER JONES will be in Fayetteville next, to the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, for the purpose of continuing his course of Instruction on Military Tactics.
*March* 10, 1836. 79a3

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer

**GOODS,**

Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of

*Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.*

Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.

WILLIAM S. LATTA
*March* 1, 1836. 78 6w

## Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf

## Sawyer Wanted.

A GOOD hand of moral character, will find constant employment and first rate wages, in a healthy situation, by applying immediately to

J. W. BARN.
*Cheraw, S C., March* 1, 1836 78a3.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Evans, Stith & Co., Egypt, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS J. HORNE,
A B. STITH.

*Haywood, N. C. Feb.* 11, 1836.

HENRY A. LONDON, having purchased of A. B. Stith his entire interest in the property, goods and debts of the above firms, the subscribers will continue their business, under the firms of Evans, Hines & Co., at Haywood; Evans, Horne & Co., at Pittsborough; and Peter Evans & Co., at Egypt; to whom all persons having claims against the old firms will please present them for payment; and on whom all persons indebted before the first day of January last, will please call, without delay, and close their accounts by cash or note, as we only are authorised to receive and give discharges for the same.

PETER EVANS,
RICH'D HINES,
JAS. J. HORNE,
HENRY A. LONDON.
*February* 25. 77 4w.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

## HALLOCK & BATES,
***No. 234, Pearl St. New York,***

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.
New York, January 26. 74-2m.

## Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No 3 MACKEREL, in prime order. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
February 24, 1836 77tf

## PRIVATE SALE.
***By Thos. Sandford & Co.***

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24, 1836.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, Feb 9th, 1836. 75tf

## No Mistake.

ALL those indebted to G Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.

L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of* G HURLBUTT
February 24, 1836. 77 6w

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
*February* 24, 1836. 77tf

## PRIVATE SALE,
**By Thos. Sandford & Co.**

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17 1836.

## Notice.

ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period.

I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton.

All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1836. 76tA

## *MILL IRONS &c.*

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

**Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,**

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

HALLOWELL'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

## Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by

J. J. LING.
February 17, 1836. 76tf

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
*Fayetteville, May* 22, 1834. 86-tf.

## CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

**BOARDING HOUSE,**

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
*Fayetteville, January* 22. 1836 73-12w

## $50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
*Pittsborough, Dec* 7 68tf

## $20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836 75tf


## LETTER FROM B. W. LEIGH, Esq.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

*To the Honorable Stafford H. Parker, Speaker of the Senate, and the Honorable Linn Banks, Speaker of the House of Delegates, of Virginia.*

SENATE CHAMBER, *Washington, March* 2, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored with your letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing me a copy of the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly, upon the subject of expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body, and requesting me to lay the same before the Senate.

I adhere to the doctrine of the right of instruction, as laid down in the resolutions of the General Assembly of February, 1812 taken in the plain and obvious sense, and in the full extent, in which it is there expressed; and I shall continue not only to respect, but also to maintain it, to the utmost of my ability. I deem it, indeed, an important part of the great right of State interposition, as explained and enforced in the memorable resolutions which have illustrated the session of the General Assembly of 1799–1800; and, in my opinion, this right of instruction will be found of inestimable value on all occasions that may arise, presenting questions concerning the just boundaries of power between the Federal and State Governments. If, then, the General Assembly had instructed me to give a vote, according to its sense of propriety, on any constitutional question which I could consider as at all doubtful, especially on a question on which the public mind had been long and deliberately exercised, on which men's judgments had been formed under the influence of no party or temporary excitement, but of dispassionate reason, and yet remained divided and balanced; I should, in such a case, have followed the judgment of the General Assembly, though it had been contrary to my own. For this would not be to violate my oath of office, but only to renounce all vainglorious pretensions to infallibility, and to pay a proper and conscientious deference to the wisdom of the General Assembly. If the General Assembly had instructed me *not* to vote for a particular measure, on the ground that it held the measure unconstitutional, then, as it could hardly be unconstitutional to comply with such negative instruction, I should have had no hesitation in yielding obedience to it, however clearly the measure so disapproved, might appear to my mind constitutional and wise. And as to questions of mere policy, involving no point of constitutional right, I can hardly conceive a case in which I should find difficulty in conforming my vote with instructions given me by the General Assembly. But I do not hold myself bound to obey, and I cannot obey, any instruction that commands me to do an act which, in my conscientious opinion, would be, in itself, a plain violation of the Constitution, and, in its consequences, dangerous and mischievous in the extreme.

While I thus declare my adherence to the doctrine of the right of instruction asserted by the General Assembly in 1812, which, sincerely believing it to be just and true, I then lent my humble aid to maintain, I beg it may be distinctly understood that if, upon mature reflection, I thought the principle wrong, neither the pride of opinion, nor a sense of the advantages which public men usually derive from maintaining their consistency, nor a fear of the reproaches which inconsistency always incurs, (unless, indeed, it be backed with power,) would withhold me from renouncing it.

The first of the resolutions you have transmitted to me instructs the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, "to introduce and vote for a resolution, directing the resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, 1834, declaring that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both,' to be expunged from the journal of the Senate of the United States, by causing black lines to be drawn around the said resolution, as it stands on the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry—'Expunged by order of the Senate of the United States.'"

I have reconsidered the resolution of the Senate disapproved of by the General Assembly, in reference, as well to its intrinsic propriety, as to the constitutional competency of the Senate to adopt it; I have reflected on the question, whether the resolution of the Senate, supposing it wrong, can constitutionally be expunged from the journal. I have, in doing so, earnestly endeavored to discard from my memory the circumstances belonging to the history, both of the resolution condemned, and of the resolution condemnatory; indeed, I was called upon to consider the proposition to expunge the resolution of the Senate, before I thought it possible I could ever be personally concerned in the result; and, in every view I have been able to take of the subject, I find it absolutely impossible to obey the instruction now given to me. I cannot obey it, without committing an act which, to my judgment and conscience, would be a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States. I cannot obey it, without descending to a degree of slavish baseness that would render me justly despicable, and expose me to the scorn even of those who have commanded the deed. I cannot obey it, without forfeiting my own self-respect forever.

The Constitution of the United States contains a provision (such as is to be found in few, if any, of the State constitutions,) that "each House [of Congress] shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." The purpose of the provision is most obvious. It requires each House to record its transactions—to record them all, truly, exactly, and fully—to record them for the information of present and future generations; to furnish evidence, to which the constituent may refer in the examination of the conduct of the representative, or the representative resort for his justification; and to hand down to our posterity a certain knowledge of all the acts of their ancestors, which may often serve as a guide to direct them, and sometimes a beacon to warn. And, unless the provision can be complied with by keeping a partial, false, and garbled record of the proceedings of the two Houses—unless this duty to record the truth can be fulfilled without recording the whole truth—or unless the injunction to *keep* the journal can be understood as not commanding us to *preserve* it, it is impossible, I should think, to maintain, that the record of any resolution or proceeding of the Senate can be *expunged* from its journal, in the literal sense and true acceptation of that word; that is, wholly blotted out or erased. Indeed, it would be difficult *so* to expunge any part of the journal, without impairing the record of something else, which all would wish to preserve truly and fairly recorded.

The General Assembly itself, sensible (as I humbly venture to suppose) that the resolution of the Senate in question cannot be actually expunged from the journal without a violation of the Constitution, proposes that it shall be expunged, "by causing black lines to be drawn around the said resolution, as it stands on the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry—'Expunged by order of the Senate.'" In other words, if I mistake not the meaning and principle of the instruction, the General Assembly, admitting that the resolution of the Senate cannot, consistently with the Constitution, be expunged from the journal *literally*, yet thinks that it may be expunged *figuratively*. I pray the General Assembly to consider the danger and the mischief that must flow from a precedent of this kind—which would, in effect, exclude a positive injunction of the Constitution by a metaphorical use of words, and, what is more, a typical doing of deeds. I doubt whether there is a single provision of the Constitution, which may not be eluded, and set at naught, by a similar process; and I must add, that this typical method of expunction is more abhorrent from my feelings of constitutional duty and propriety, than the literal. Undoubtedly, the precedent admits of a broader and easier, and therefore more mischievous, application. I pray the General Assembly to consider, too, the hardship of imposing upon the consciences of men acting under the sanction of an official oath, the duty of conforming their official conduct with the rhetoric of their constituents. In the framing of laws, and in legislative proceedings of all kinds, it has always been found wise and necessary to discard all figures of speech, and to adopt the plainest language in its plainest literal acceptation. If I rightly understand the meaning and purpose of the instruction given me, the General Assembly would have me propose and vote for an expunction of the obnoxious resolution of the Senate from its journal, in such a manner that it shall *not* be expunged after all, in whole or in part. Now, in the first place, I doubt very much whether this could be done, even in the method prescribed; and, in the next place, if, entertaining the opinions I do on the subject, I should vote for any such process of expunging, I should be guilty of mental equivocation in the discharge of my official duty. I humbly hope for the pardon of the General Assembly and of all good men, if I cannot, at its command, extinguish the knowledge I have acquired of my mother tongue; much more, if I cannot disregard the dictates of reason and conscience, which God has planted in my breast, to be the ruler and monitor of all my actions.

I find myself constrained to say that I cannot obey the instruction for expunging the resolution of the Senate, in any manner, literally or figuratively.

This brings me to the consideration of the second resolution of the General Assembly, which declares that "the Assembly regards the right of instruction 'as resting on the broad basis of the nature of representation,' and one of the vital principles of our free institutions; and that it is the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred to the hands of those who will carry into effect the wishes and instructions of the constituent body."

And here, in considering the alternative proposed to me, I cannot but advert to the peculiar nature of the act which the instruction requires of me, and to some remarkable circumstances in the history of the subject.

The resolution which the General Assembly proposes to expunge is only the expression of an opinion held by the majority of the Senate for the time being, and the entry of it on the journal only the record of the fact that such was the opinion of the body. It must be obvious to the minds of all men that the expunction of the resolution from the journal of the Senate can nowise affect the main questions—whether the opinion therein declared was just or erroneous—and whether or no it was within the competency of the Senate to determine on the subject of the resolution; nor can the defacement of the record of an historical fact, in whatever manner it may be effected, annul or alter the fact itself, or, in the present case, impair, in the slightest degree, the memory of the transaction. Some hundreds of copies of the journal containing this resolution have been printed; some deposited in the public archives; and some delivered to members of Congress for the time being, which have thus become private property, and been dispersed throughout the Union. The resolution was published too in all the public journals of the day: it stands recorded on the journals of all the State Legislatures that have thought proper to take the subject into their consideration; the General Assembly of Virginia has itself recorded it, in the very resolutions in which it directs the Senators of the State in Congress to vote for expunging it from the manuscript journal of the Senate. For any direct purpose, therefore, which the expunction of it can serve, viewing the act apart from the intention, nothing can be more absolutely nugatory. The resolution itself, the evidence of it, and the opinion it declares, will all be handed down to posterity by faithful history; nay, even by the very record of the proceeding to expunge it. It is in vain to say, as the General Assembly has said in the preamble to its resolutions, that the resolution of the Senate is "an assumption of power not warranted by the Constitution, and calculated to subvert the rights of the House of Representatives, and the fundamental principles of our free institutions;" for, if this were really the case, the General Assembly should have levelled some of its censures against the House of Representatives for neglecting its high trust—for neglecting to vindicate "the fundamental principles of our free institutions," and, especially, its own rights and privileges, against the encroachment of the Senate.

I am not aware that the House has made any complaint: perhaps it understood the subject too well to do so. It is the Executive only that has protested against this proceeding of the Senate; and the only conceivable purpose which the proposed expunction of it can answer, will be to signalize the triumph of Executive power over a department of the Legislature that has had the firmness to oppose its measures—to set a mark of disgrace and humiliation upon the Senate, and to bind a wreath of inglorious victory around the brow of the President. And even for this purpose, no stroke of the pen was ever more vain, than that which shall mark those black lines around the resolution of the Senate, and write that sentence of expunction on its face—if, indeed, it be not calculated to work the direct contrary effect to that intended. The victory of the President over the Senate may be as complete without it. And if, unhappily, the fruits of that victory shall ripen into their full maturity of bitterness—in times to come, when the constitution of the Senate shall be subverted—when the check it was ordained to hold upon the power of the Executive, and of the popular national branch of the Legislature, shall be removed—when the substance of the Constitution shall be destroyed, and nothing but its empty forms remain; History will paint those black lines drawn around this resolution, and those fatal words of condemnation written across its face, and hold them up as a mournful momento to ourselves of departed liberty, and a warning to some happier race of mankind. If, on the other hand, the Senate shall, by the blessing of Providence, continue to maintain its place in the system—still exercising the functions for which it was designed—enjoying freedom of deliberation and independence of action; then will the manuscript volume of the journal, and indeed the single page containing those memorable circular black lines, be the only volume, and the only page, that will ever be sought after, or read. The process of expunging the resolution is the surest way to render the memory of it immortal.

It cannot be forgotten that, very shortly before I was first elected to the Senate, the General Assembly of Virginia, upon long and solemn deliberation, *Resolved,* "1. That the recent act of the President of the United States, exerting a control over the public deposites, by causing them to be withheld and withdrawn, on his own responsibility, from the United States Bank, in which they had been ordered to be placed by the act of Congress chartering the said bank, is, in the judgment of the General Assembly, a dangerous and alarming assumption of power by that officer, which cannot be too strongly condemned. 2. That, while the General Assembly will ever be ready to sustain the President in the exercise of all such powers as the Constitution has confided to him, they, nevertheless, cannot but regard with apprehension and distrust the disposition to extend his official authority beyond its just and proper limits, which he has so clearly manifested in his recent interference with the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion which Congress had confided to the head of that Department alone. 3. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to procure the adoption, by Congress, of proper measures for restoring the public moneys to the Bank of the United States, or at least causing them to be deposited therein for the future, according to the direction and stipulation of the act of Congress chartering the said bank, if, at the time of their action on the subject, the said bank be, in their opinion, a safe depository of the public treasure." Thus, the General Assembly, at that session, expressly affirmed the very proposition (and in far stronger terms) contained in the resolution of the Senate which the present General Assembly condemns; and the resolutions of the former session manifestly presuppose that it was within the competency of the Senate, as well as the House of Representatives, to act upon that proposition, then in fact pending in the Senate. In consequence of those resolutions, one of the Senators from Virginia resigned his seat; a resignation certainly most unexpected to me; equally unexpected, I believe, to the General Assembly. Neither have I ever believed that the resolutions it had adopted were designed to produce any such result. I was, soon after, elected to fill the vacancy. I shall not say that the resolutions which had recently been adopted by the General Assembly, constituted my motive for voting for the resolution passed by the Senate some few weeks after I took my seat; for, in truth, this resolution expressed the sentiment I myself had all along entertained and expressed. But, surely, I have a right to refer to the instructions of the General Assembly of 1833–'4, requiring me to vote for the resolution which the present General Assembly instructs me to expunge, and to vindicate and sustain myself by their authority; otherwise, no Senator can ever safely obey any instruction: he must incur the danger of being driven to the alternative now presented to me, of dishonoring himself by voting against his conscience, or of resigning his place, whenever, in the vicissitudes of party warfare, a subsequent Legislature shall think the instruction wrong. It is with the deepest conviction and heartfelt pain that I say, as I must say, that the proceedings of the General Assembly of Virginia, on the present occasion, are calculated, above all things, to impair the right of instruction itself.

I should have a right, too, after having acted in conformity with instructions given by the General Assembly at one session, and seeing the same opinions prevail at a succeeding session, to appeal from the mandate of the present Assembly, to the People, at the next elections. And this would seem the more reasonable, if it should be considered, that some of the State Legislatures have, at their sessions of 1834–'5, instructed their Senators to vote for expunging the resolution of the Senate in question; and, though their instructions have been disregarded, have, at their last sessions, declined to repeat and enforce them. But I choose to place myself at once, upon different and higher ground, and to act up to the principles, reasons, and motives, which, in reality, dictate the conduct I am going to pursue.

It cannot escape observation, that, while the General Assembly directs *me* to *expunge* the resolution of the Senate, which I voted for in conformity with the instructions of the Assembly of 1833–'4, the *present* Assembly has not *expunged* the resolutions of the *former* Assembly. And though (if I am rightly informed) a proposition has been made to *rescind* the former resolutions, even that proposition has not yet been acted on. So that I am to understand that the General Assembly is instructing me to do, in respect to a former resolution of the Senate, that which it will not do itself, in respect to resolutions passed at a former session of its own body. I must bespeak pardon for remarking, further, that, though proceedings have been had in Congress, and some laws have been passed, violating, in the opinion of the General Assembly, *the dearest rights of the People*—take, for example, the sedition law; and though, too, many laws have been passed by the Federal Legislature, which, in the opinion of the General Assembly, transcended its constitutional powers, and encroached on *the rights of the States;* yet it has never, heretofore, occurred to the General Assembly, in any case, or at any time, to assert and vindicate *the rights of the People,* or *the rights of the States,* against such assumptions of power by Congress, by an expunction (literal or typical) of the obnoxious proceedings from the journals of the two Houses. And now, for the first time, when a resolution of the Senate is supposed (by some unaccountable misconception of its import and intention) to encroach upon the rights of the national branch of the Federal Legislature, which, probably, has not perceived, and certainly has not complained of, the encroachment—or (to speak plainly) when the Senate has presumed to question the rights and powers claimed for the Executive Department by the President, who alone has complained and protested against its proceedings—I see the General Assembly of Virginia coming forward to vindicate *the rights and powers claimed by the President,* by this process of expunction, which it has never thought of resorting to, for the vindication either of *the rights of the People,* or *the rights of the States.* I mention these strange contrasts, because they raised the gloomiest apprehensions, in my mind, of approaching danger to our republican institutions, and because those apprehensions have had an important influence in determining my judgment and my conduct under the extraordinary instructions which the General Assembly has thought proper to give me.

The General Assembly can have no reason to doubt, and, I am quite sure, does not doubt, that I voted for the resolution of the Senate which it condemns as unconstitutional and mischievous, under a sincere conviction that it was constitutional, wise, and even necessary to assert and vindicate the authority of the laws; neither can it doubt that this is still my opinion; yet, without deigning to suggest any reasons to enlighten and convince my understanding, the General Assembly gives me a peremptory instruction to propose and vote for the expunction of this resolution from the journal of the Senate; and it insists that I must obey its will and command—or resign my office.—It instructs me to vote to expunge from the journal that which it knows, as well as I do, is there truly recorded; it instructs me to deface, and, in a manner, to falsify, a public record, which it knows the Constitution explicitly requires the Senate to keep; and (to remove my scruples) it prescribes the expunction of the resolution from the journal, figuratively and typically, in such a manner as can only serve to elude the positive injunction of the Constitution, and to signalize the humiliation and disgrace of the Senate, without at all affecting the historical evidence of the fact: it instructs me to do this—or resign. It instructs me so to expunge, as *not* to expunge the resolution: it requires of me, in a word, a jesuitical equivocation with my oath and conscience; and (considering the knowledge it must have of the opinions I entertain) it commands me to incur dishonor, shame, and guilt—or resign. It requires me, in effect, to give my recorded sanction to the prerogatives claimed by the President, in his memorable protest against the proceedings of the Senate, and to the limitations he thinks proper to set upon the rights, powers, and privileges of this body: well knowing the opinions I have avowed on the questions of constitutional right, and, I hope, not doubting their sincerity, the General Assembly commands me to inflict this (in my sense of things) vital blow upon the Constitution of my country—or resign. I cannot shut my eyes against the truth—plain and glaring upon the very face of the transaction—that such instructions were not given me, with any expectation, or view, or perhaps even wish, that I should yield obedience to them. There is, in truth, no choice between the alternatives proposed to me; and I believe, most undoubtingly, that it was not designed to leave me any choice; that the real and the only purpose of the instructions was to compel me to resign—"to instruct me out of my seat." Indeed, it seems to me that this design is almost avowed in the preamble and resolutions you have transmitted to me. For the preamble recites, as a motive for the proceeding, that "the Assembly deem it *their solemn duty* again to reassert the duty of the representative to *obey* or resign;" and then, after giving me an instruction which the Assembly knew that *I* could not *obey* without crime and foul disgrace, it resolves—"that it is the *duty* of the representative to *obey* the instructions of his constituents, or to resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body."

It was impossible that I should have remained ignorant of, and it is equally impossible for me to forget, the political operations in Virginia during the past year. I know that the design of "instructing me out of my seat,"—or (in courtly phrase,) "giving me a walking ticket," was early and openly avowed and recommended; that it was an advantage not a little vaunted, which the victors promised themselves from the success they achieved at the last annual elections; that the scheme of the instruction was proposed and discussed, and the very method of typical expunction which the General Assembly has adopted, strenuously recommended, as the proper and sure means of driving me to a resignation, in the public prints, which are sometimes the organs, and sometimes the dictators, of party plans. I know, moreover, that the proceeding was aimed at *me*—particularly at *me;* and that, to insure its success, no effort has been spared to exaggerate my faults, such as they are; to falsify the history of my life, simple and obscure as hitherto it had been, and barren of interest; to misrepresent all my motives, sentiments, and actions; and to raise such a storm of public indignation against me as should make me bend like the willow in the fable, and preserve a worthless existence by yielding, rather than be torn up by the roots like the sturdy oak, and laid forever prostrate on the earth. I shall fulfil my destiny with firmness and composure. Let me thank my enemies for having given me a consequence which my own merits would never have achieved, that enables me to act a conspicuous and useful part in the defence of the "free institutions" of my country. I ought to be grateful to the General Assembly for placing me, as it were, at the head of a forlorn hope in the contest now waging for the preserva-

tion of the Constitution and the Laws; and though I am as sensible of the danger, as I am of the honor, of the post assigned me, I hope, with the blessing of God, to approve myself not altogether unworthy of it.

If the General Assembly had any object at heart pursued directly for its own value, and not as a means of accomplishing, by indirection, other objects, plainly unjust and unconstitutional,—and should give me an instruction to use my endeavors, in my official station, to promote its views—an instruction, which it believed I could conscientiously obey—an instruction framed with no design to force me to a resignation; and if, in such a case, I should think the end aimed at unconstitutional, and should be, therefore, unwilling to be an active agent in accomplishing it; the case would be a very strong one, indeed, and attended with very peculiar circumstances, in which I would retain my seat, and stand as an obstruction to the accomplishment of the measure desired. But regarding the present instruction as mainly directed to the purpose of forcing me "to resign the trust with which" the General Assembly "has clothed me, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body"—which wishes and instructions I think plainly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and deeply convinced, as I am, that my resignation would more vitally affect the integrity of the Constitution, than even an explicit obedience to the instruction, I have, therefore, come to a resolution, that I cannot, ought not, and will not resign.

I pray the General Assembly to accompany me for a brief space, and to accompany me with patience, in a consideration of the practical consequences of the precedent, and of the doctrine, (for precedent will soon grow into doctrine) which it proposes to establish; namely, that the State Legislatures may give instructions to their Senators in Congress, which they believe they cannot obey without conscious dishonor and crime, and therefore will not obey, in order to force them to the alternative of resignation.

The unavoidable effect will be, to change the tenure of the Senatorial office from a term of six years, which the Constitution has ordained, to a tenure during the pleasure of the respective State Legislatures that elect them; to make the Senate, which was plainly designed, and that for the most obvious purposes, to be the most permanent body in the Government, in effect and in practice, the most fluctuating, transient, and unstable.

The Senate, constructed on the federative principle, to represent the sovereignties of the States, which, from the nature of sovereignty, are co-equal, is so essential to their existence and preservation, that if the Senate were abolished from the system—the other branches of the Government, both of which are national in their character, remaining in full force—it is hard to imagine how the State Governments, or any thing more than the forms of them, could long endure. And whatever tends to diminish the weight of the Senate in the system, must tend to impair, in exactly the same proportion, the State sovereignties themselves, and to a general consolidation of them all into one empire. The federative Senate, representing the States, was designed as the balance of the system—as a check on the popular branch of the Legislature, and on the Executive, both of which are almost entirely national in their Constitution—and, in matters of important and permanent interest, it is a check that can very rarely operate for a longer time than may suffice to mature the judgment of the People on sober dispassionate reflection. The Senate cannot, if it would, counteract the permanent will, the deliberate settled judgment of the nation. The House of Representatives, elected for two years, representing the People immediately, and therefore more exactly representing their opinions and wishes for the time being, and more apt also to represent their passions, is, in that way, endued with a power and influence, which the shortness of its term of office hardly suffices to countervail. The President, elected for four years, clothed with all the powers necessary for the Executive of a Government, charged with the foreign relations of the nation, with his veto on the acts of the Legislature, and the whole patronage of Government in his hands, is far more than the equal in power of either branch of the Legislature, and, in the opinion of many, more powerful than both combined. His very unity is a principle of strength. The only means of making the Senate co-ordinate with the other departments, was that which has been resorted to; namely, to make it more permanent: and hence it was that the Senatorial term of office was made three times as long as that of the Representatives, and half as long again as that of the President. If the Senatorial term of office be reduced, the power of its check on the national branches of the Government will be proportionally impaired; if it be made to depend on the pleasure of the State Legislatures, the check will be almost annihilated; and the State sovereignties must share its fate; and be impaired or annihilated with it. To me, therefore, it seems, that the State Governments would, commit an imprudent act if they should consent to shorten the term of the Senatorial office; and a suicidal one if they should establish the principle, in theory or in practice, that their Senators shall hold their offices only during pleasure.

But whether these views are wise or not, all will agree that the tenure of the Senatorial office, being for a term of six years fixed by the Constitution, is not now, and was not designed to be, dependent on the pleasure of the State Legislatures, and can be nowise authoritatively made so, but by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, perfected according to the provisions of the 5th article; and that such an amendment would work a vital change in the whole constitution of the Federal Government, and in the relations between that and the State Governments. If the doctrine which the General Assembly now asserts, and which it calls upon me to give my aid to establish, by setting the example of conforming with it, shall become generally prevalent in the other States of the Union as well as in Virginia, then will that vital change be wrought in our institutions as effectually as it could be by an amendment of the Constitution, and this by means the most irregular and the most contrary that can well be conceived, to the cautious spirit of the provision for future amendments.

The doctrine is, that a Senator in Congress is bound to yield implicit obedience to any instruction which the State Legislature that elected him may give him, or to resign—no matter how plainly unconstitutional, no matter how base and criminal, the act which he is enjoined to perform may be, *in his own judgment*—that he has no right to exercise his own judgment at all, or consult his own conscience; he is not, in this case, a moral agent; he has no alternative but to obey or resign.

If this doctrine shall become generally adopted and established throughout the United States, by the assertion and exercise of it on the one part, and submission to it on the other, I pray the General Assembly to consider, for a moment, the probable workings of the principle in practice. Whenever the President shall feel the check of Senatorial opposition—if the Senators in opposition shall have the firmness to continue refractory to his will, unmoved and unawed by his power—especially, if there shall be nearly a balance of parties in the body, so that a few changes may reverse the majority—the President will be placed under the strongest temptations to have recourse to the State Legislatures, in order to disembarrass himself of the opposition. Suitable, nay, even plausible, pretexts will never be wanting, to justify or excuse their interference. There will be no difficulty, at any time, much more in times of violent party excitement, to select some prominent measure, involving a question of constitutional right, and to frame an instruction upon it to the refractory Senator, which it is known he cannot conscientiously obey, and therefore will not obey, and to require him, nevertheless, to obey or resign. And to obtain the instruction, we may surely expect to see all the mighty influence of Presidential power and patronage brought to bear upon the State Legislatures, and upon the elections to them—to delude and demoralize the People—to tamper with, corrupt, and seduce, the State Assemblies, whose Senators in Congress it may be deemed most important, or most feasible, to remove. Fit instruments and agents for the work will always abound, and volunteer in the service—the venal panders of power, the whole tribe of parasites and sycophants zealous to conciliate favor, the vain aspirants after political importance, honor, and notoriety—all will crowd into the President's train, and vie with each other in doing his biddings. I am speaking of the probable, natural, inevitable effects of political causes put into action. I do not believe, and therefore I am not insinuating, that the General Assembly intends to open the field for these abominations. I speak with freedom, but not without sincere respect. It is the firm conviction of my mind, that there never was, and cannot be, a process invented, better calculated than that which I am now called upon to take an active part in establishing, to place the Federal Executive under the strongest temptation to employ its influence, power, and patronage, in the purchase of subservient Senators; and to place the State Assemblies under temptation to provide the commodity for market; to destroy the purity of the People, upon which all depends at last; to destroy the purity of the State Assemblies, and to prostrate their dignity, authority, and influence, in the dust. As to the Senate, that will soon be, to all purposes of useful service which it was intended to answer in the system of the Federal Government, absolutely annihilated.

And if this doctrine shall, in practice, be confined to Virginia, as perhaps it may be, and, judging from present appearances, probably will be, then these abominations will be confined to her alone: her people alone will be exposed to the process of demoralization, her Assembly to the arts of corruption and seduction: and her ancient dignity and pristine glory will only be remembered to point the tauntings of scorn at her fallen condition.

Many there are, I know, many good and thinking men, especially in Virginia, who differ with me on this subject; who approve the doctrine I have been controverting, in principle, and hope the most beneficial results from it, in practice; who are as firm in the conviction that it is necessary to the maintenance of the State sovereignties, as I am in the belief that its probable, and indeed unavoidable effect will be to impair, degrade and prostrate them; and whose minds are, therefore, predisposed to condemn my opinions, and my conduct, on this occasion. I do not presume to censure *them;* and I must patiently abide the censure they will pronounce on me. If, with the sentiments I entertain concerning this doctrine, and the pernicious consequences that are likely to flow from it, I should consent to become an active instrument in establishing it, by setting an example of conforming with it, I could not ask the forgiveness of my country, and should hardly hope for mercy from Heaven.

I see, with no little surprise, that it is declared, in the preamble to the resolutions of the General Assembly, which you have transmitted to me, that "the Assembly deem it their duty *again to re assert*, in behalf of themselves and the People of Virginia, the *right* of the constituent to instruct, and the *duty* of the representative *to obey or resign*," from which I infer, that the General Assembly supposes that this same doctrine has been asserted more than once before. I can only say, that if this peculiar doctrine ever was asserted before, I do not know when, where, or on what occasion, it was asserted. It certainly is not asserted, nor was it intended to be asserted, in the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly in February, 1812, on the subject of the right of instruction. That paper was the work of my own hands, without assistance from any other person whatever, and drawn up (as I but too well remember) with a haste, which, in my own apprehension at the time, materially impaired its value; yet, upon a recent and careful review of it, I do not find myself inclined to retract, or to modify, in any essential point, the propositions there asserted and maintained; and, therefore, I am willing, and even desirous, that my present opinions and conduct shall be tested by them. I was then a young statesman, but not a very young man; and it had been fixed in my mind, by reflection and by the lessons of history, as a rudiment in ethics and in politics, that no proposition can be stated in either, however just and true, when properly understood and applied, that may not, if abused, misapplied, or pushed to extremes, result in vice or folly. Sensible that the right of instruction, and the correlative duty of obedience, might be abused to the purpose of commanding violations of the Constitution, and even acts of moral turpitude—so abused, under the influence of excitement and passion, to which the constituent body, as well as the representative, like all other men, might sometimes be subject—I took the utmost pains to guard the doctrine against such abuses. Let us see how I accomplished the object. The very claim which I understand the General Assembly now to assert, to power in itself, and to obedience from me, absolute power on the one hand, and blind obedience on the other, is stated as an objection to the reasoning of the preamble, and answered, as follows:

"But it has been said that a State Government may instruct its Senators to violate the Constitution of the United States—that a State, in actual insurrection against the General Government, may instruct its Senators to promote the cause of rebellion: *and it is asked, whether the Senator would be bound by such instruction to violate the Constitution he had sworn to preserve*, and to overthrow the Government he had sworn to defend? It may be answered, in the first place, that the particular instruction, which forms the subject of present consideration, could by no possibility involve a breach of the Constitution of the United States. It might, and, in the opinion of this Assembly, would have been unconstitutional to charter the Bank of the United States anew; but, surely, it could not possibly be deemed unconstitutional not to charter it. As to the rest, without determining the point which has been taken for granted, that a State in open rebellion against the General Government, would still be entitled to its representation in the Senate, which, to say the least, is extremely doubtful—it is admitted without difficulty, that *if a State instruct its Senator to give a vote plainly unconstitutional*, or to raise the standard of rebellion, *the Senator is not bound to obey such instruction. Every case, such as that supposed, must stand upon its own peculiar circumstances:* it supposes all bounds of right transcended, all legitimate rule prostrated: and *the propriety of opposition* must be determined *by the nature of the injustice, the extent of the mischief, and the prudence of resistance.* But it is no argument against the exercise of a lawful power, that it may be made the pretext for the assumption of an unlawful power. The right of instruction, rightfully exercised, with no evil intention, to no pernicious object, cannot be affected by the admission that, if a State Government, or the General Government, become corrupt and ambitious, and usurp tyrannical power, it may of right and ought to be resisted. The admission is cheerfully made. *The General Assembly of Virginia is incapable of affirming the exploded doctrine of non-resistance.*" And upon this reasoning in the preamble, the two resolutions of a general nature, with which the paper concludes, assert—"That it is the indubitable right of the State Legislatures to instruct their Senators in Congress, on all points, either constitutional or politic, whenever the magnitude of the occasion shall require such interference, and that, by consequence, it is the bounden duty of the Senators to obey such instructions; *provided the instructions to be given and obeyed require not the Senator to commit a violation of the Constitution, or an act of moral turpitude.* That after this solemn expression of the opinion of the General Assembly, on the right of instruction, and the duty of obedience thereto, no man ought henceforth to accept the appointment of a Senator of the United States from Virginia, who doth not hold himself bound to obey such instructions;"—meaning, obviously, such legitimate instructions as those mentioned in the previous resolution.

The resolutions, then, which are the conclusions resulting from the reasoning of the preamble, expressly declare that the instructions which the State Legislatures have a right to give their Senators in Congress, and which it is the bounden duty of the Senators to obey, are such only as "require not the Senator to commit a violation of the Constitution, or an act of moral turpitude." And it is expressly stated, in the preamble, "that if a State instruct i s Senator to give a vote plainly unconstitutional," "the Senator is not bound to obey such instruction"—that every case of the kind "must stand on its own peculiar circumstances"—and that "the propriety of opposition must be determined by the nature of the injustice, the extent of the mischief, and the prudence of resistance." The alternative here proposed to the Senator is not *obedience or resignation*, but *obedience or resistance;* to be determined by the considerations by which all resistance to the authority of Government must ever be determined.

If an instruction were given me to vote for a measure of no very material consequence—a measure which, if adopted, would not lead to any serious permanent evil—and yet I could not, for reasons of any kind, conscientiously vote for the proposed measure—in such a case, I might very properly, and should, without hesitation, resort to a resignation, in order to evade the painful alternative of obedience or resistance. Or, if an instruction were given me, which I could not obey without violence to my conscience, and the "peculiar circumstances" of the case should nevertheless be such, that my resignation would be attended with far less of evil than the accomplishment of the object of the instruction, and would not be itself a source of equal or greater evil; in such a case as this, too, I might, consistently with my sense of duty, and very gladly should, disembarrass myself of the alternative of obedience or resistance, by a resignation. In truth, resignation is a *privilege*, not a *duty*—a privilege allowed the Senator by which he may wholly avoid the alternative of obedience or resistance, as expounded in the preamble and resolutions of Feb'y, 1812.

Here, the General Assembly has instructed me to do that which, in my judgment and conscience, would be a crime, and of course, *in me*, an act of moral turpitude: I cannot obey without crime; and, in my opinion, formed upon long and anxious deliberation, resignation would inflict a more vital blow on the Constitution, because it would be followed by far more serious and mischievous consequences to both the Federal and the State Government, than a literal obedience to the instruction. The alternative is, then, forced upon me, of obedience or resistance; an alternative which would be painful enough in itself, and is rendered doubly so to me, by considerations which I shall mention in the sequel.

He that would judge my conduct fairly should suppose himself in my situation, and bring home to his own bosom the opinions *I* entertain, and the motives by which *I* am actuated. If the views I have unfolded, as to the nature of the instruction that has been given to me, the real object at which it was aimed, the turpitude and criminality which, entertaining the sentiments I do, I should incur by yielding obedience to it, and the impossibility of resigning without giving my aid to a dangerous innovation on the Constitution, be not wholly groundless, then, I apprehend, there is no man who can think that "the nature of the injustice and the extent of the mischief" do not justify and call for resistance. I have understood it has been supposed that all the moral responsibility rests on the constituent body, and the Senator is relieved from any portion of it; that it is the province of the constituent to judge and command, and his to believe and obey. Can it be really thought that the official oath of a Senator to support the Constitution of the United States is subject to an exception which exempts him from the duty of supporting it against infringements attempted by the State Legislature that has elected him? that the Senator may and ought to take the oath with a mental reservation, that he will support the Constitution, unless he shall be commanded by the constituent body to violate it?—Surely the General Assembly is not going to give its high sanction to doctrines of this kind, which would sap the foundations of all public virtue.—The truth is, that in all contests between those who exercise authority and those over whom it is exercised, as to the rightful exercise of such authority—as to the duty of obedience or the right of resistance—both parties must, in the nature of things, judge for themselves; and the only difference between them is, that the party resisting power resists at his peril; which alone suffices, in general, to determine him against resistance, except in extreme cases. To say that those who hold power have the sole right to exercise judgment, and that those over whom power is exercised have no right to judge for themselves whether they are oppressed or not, were to affirm the very doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance maintained by the University of Oxford in the reign of James II. The commands of the constituent Legislature cannot justify, or even excuse, the Senator, in a palpable violation of the Constitution, or in an act of moral turpitude. The servant, nay, even the slave, is not bound to obey, and, more, is not excusable for obeying, the unlawful commands of his master.

Then, as to "the prudence of resistance" in this case. All questions of resistance to authority present a compound consideration of right and expediency. However just and right resistance may be in itself, yet it ought never to be resorted to unless there be a reasonable hope of correcting the mischief, and securing some good end; nor ought any man, however strong his sense of wrong and injustice, to involve others with himself in a hopeless, useless, dangerous effort of resistance. This last objection to the course I have resolved to pursue I have taken the most effectual care to obviate. I have asked the advice of no man, much as I desired the advice of my friends, and willingly as I should have sought it, if I could have done so without danger of committing them, as men of honor, to share my fate: I have, indeed, communicated my purpose to very few, and to them in the strictest confidence. I have held no correspondence with any member of the General Assembly on this subject, since the commencement of its present session; and, in fact, have written only one short note on a different topic to one of them, lest correspondence commenced on other subjects might lead to correspondence on this. This line of conduct had its inconveniences, to which I was not insensible; but I could not depart from it without abandoning the system of action I had prescribed for myself, and involving others in my difficulties. No man, for aught that I have done, stands committed to share my fate: for aught that I have done to draw others to my support, I stand alone, sustained only by the conscious virtue of my motives and purposes, and a confidence in my own firmness to meet and abide the result. I *trust* I am actuated by no false pride, and no vain-glorious opinion of my own importance, (for, if I am, the fault is not owing to the want of a most careful self-examination and scrutiny,) in thinking and declaring my belief and humble hope that the sacrifice I am making of myself, of all prospects of political honors and distinction in future, and even of the affectionate regards of many whose esteem and confidence I have hitherto enjoyed, may have some slight effect in saving the Constitution of my country from violation; saving the Senate from subversion, and with it saving the State sovereignties from utter prostration; and even placing the right of instruction itself upon the only stable grounds on which it can be rested, by so guarding it from abuse and misapplication that it may appear to all men's minds an agent of good, worthy to be respected and preserved; not an evil principle, to be eschewed and rooted out.

I see, from the vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly on the second of the resolutions transmitted to me, that most of my own friends approved the principle therein declared, that it is the duty of the Senator to obey, implicitly obey, the instruction of the State Legislature, or to resign. All those will, of course, disapprove the resolution I have taken; this is ominous, probably decisive, of the destiny that awaits me. In all likelihood, before the heats that now inflame the public mind shall be extinguished, I shall attain to an age which will render me unfit for any active public service. I have the clearest perception of all these consequences. But I hope I shall be pardoned for saying, that I cannot, and will not, do what I think wrong in principle, and mischievous, fatal in its effects, to comply with the wishes of my friends, and to retain their approbation and support, any more than to avert or escape from the rage of my enemies. I do not pretend to be insensible to popularity, especially to the favor of my native State; but, if I know myself, my love of popularity has its source rather in my own attachment to the People, than in the hope or desire of any rewards they can bestow; and I would not betray what I think the interests of Virginia to gain her favor, dear as it is to me. I care for no fame but that which I have little prospect of obtaining—the renown of good and useful deeds, which survives the author of them.

It is proper that I should tell the General Assembly and the Public that, when I returned home, after the termination of the session of Congress of 1834-'5, I had come to a resolution to leave the Senate; that I would keep it in my power to take my seat, under my last election to this body, in case an extra session of Congress should be called by the President; but that I would resign the office, or (which was the same thing) decline the acceptance of it, at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly. This resolution, dictated by a sense of the duty I owed my family, was so openly announced, that I suppose it must have been generally known, at least, in the city of Richmond. It was not until the scheme of "instructing me out of my seat" was agitated, after the result of the spring elections was ascertained, that I saw that, if I should decline to take my seat under my new appointment, it would have precisely the same pernicious consequences which would result from a forced resignation, under instructions which I could not in conscience obey; that I changed the resolution I had previously formed, and determined to accept the appointment, and abide the consequences. I shall hold my seat only long enough to signalize my resistance to what I honestly believe to be unconstitutional instructions. I say now, that I shall, in all events, resign it at the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly.

I beg leave, also, to explain the reason that induced me not to divulge the course I intended to pursue, until the final action of the General Assembly on the expunging resolutions was announced. I did not think it proper or respectful to the General Assembly to invite a contest with it, which it might possibly be not unwilling to avoid, by declaring, in anticipation, that I would not obey such instructions as I understood were in contemplation, if they should be given me.

I have only to add that, as to the merits of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th March, 1834, which the General Assembly condemns, both in respect to the truth of the proposition it contains, and the right of the Senate to act upon the subject—these are points which ought properly to be discussed in the Senate, and that I shall endeavor to vindicate the resolution in both aspects, if, and whenever, it shall be brought under consideration.

Praying you, gentlemen, to lay this letter before the two Houses of the General Assembly in which you respectively preside,

I have the honor to be, with all respect,
Your and their humble servant,
B. W. LEIGH.

## SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, the following Opinions of the Court have been delivered:

Ruffin, Ch. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the three cases, between Falls & Co., Birchett & Co., and Carpenter's heirs, in Equity from Lincoln, declaring Falls & Co., entitled to a specific performance, dismissing the Bill of Birchett & Co., with costs, and dismissing the bill of Carpenter's heirs. Also in the case of Black admr. v. Ray, from Moore, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Den *ex dem.* Hurly v. Morgan, from Davidson, granting new trial. Also, in Buncombe Turnpike Co. v. McCarson, from Buncombe; judgment arrested. Also, in Den *ex dem.* Webb v. Hall, from Stokes, directing a new trial. Also, in Gilchrist v. Buie *et al.* in Equity, from Robeson, affirming the decree below.

Gaston, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Worth *et al.* v. McAden *et al.* in Equity from Randolph, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an account; Also in the case of Bird v. Barrett *et al.* adm'r, in Equity from Montgomery, remanding the cause to the Court below. Also, in Harrell & Co. v. Owens, from Hertford, granting new trial. Also, in Hill's Ex'rs, v. Hughes, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Elliott v Elliott, in Equity, from Rutherford, declaring that the advancements are to be brought into the common fund for distribution.

*Raleigh Register.*

*The Contested Election.*—In our remarks last week, on this subject, it seems that we were led into an error, innocently, in stating that Gen. Newland is "an extensive mail contractor." A much esteemed correspondent at Morganton, informs us that Gen. N. is not now, and never has been a mail contractor; but that his brothers are contractors for carrying the mail. Our correspondent will pardon us, though, for differing with him in regard to the Van Burenism of Gen. Newland; for we learn, from good authority, that he has given in his adhesion to *the* party since the commencement of the present session of Congress; and had he not done this as yet, the eagerness with which the leaders of the Van Buren party in the House *en masse* espouse his cause, would look suspicious.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

## The White Cause.

No event in the undelivered womb of time is more certain, than that White will receive the Electoral vote of North Carolina. He will get at least half the number of counties in the State; but we calculate that his majorities, in general, will be so much larger than those of Van Buren, that he must go largely ahead—thus, take Rowan, Davidson, Guilford, Wilkes, Iredell, Burke and Montgomery—where can seven Van Buren counties be found that will come so near unanimity? The truth is, they have not a single county in which there is not a very respectable minority for White. We made a calculation the other day as to the effect of the alterations by the new Constitution, and we found that if the political complection of the counties should be this year just as it was last, that our next General Assembly will have a majority for White. But it will not—it has not remained so; we know of three or four important changes and have heard of several others. If we can rally to the polls, there is, to our mind, no danger; for our name is LEGION.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

AN ABORTION.—A Van Buren meeting was called at Wilton, Granville county, on the 27th ult. A flourish of trumpets and notes of preparation were heard throughout the county for some days previous. The news came even as far as Raleigh, that a *great* Van Buren meeting was to be held at Wilton on the aforesaid 27th. Well, the eventful day arrived, and what think you, reader, was the result? Why, not more than five Van Buren men appeared, although some came from a distance of 12 or 15 miles. The wily Van Buren leader in the neighborhood, was ashamed to show his face, and the others hung their heads, and went home without holding a meeting, sufficiently convinced that Van Buren men were, "like angel's visits, few and far between," in that quarter.—*Star.*

*Weakness of the enemy.*—Attempts have recently been made to hold Van Buren meetings in Iredell and Wilkes counties, with what success, the subjoined articles prove. The first is from a correspondent at Statesville, the other is copied from the Carolina Watchman:—

STATESVILLE, Feb. 28, 1836.

"While the Whig meeting was in session, the Van Buren men "made long and loud cries" for *the* party to hold a meeting up stairs in the Grand Jury room; but after calling, drumming up and down, &c they could only muster TWO men who had sufficient hardihood to mount the steps in the face of the WHITE meeting.

"They afterwards held a meeting in a Doctor's Shop, which is about 10 feet square, and the Doctor himself told me that he was about the door of his shop, but did not know, until he was told the next day, that a Van Buren meeting had been held there. There were not more than *ten* men present."

FROM THE WATCHMAN.

*Major Jones*—I perceive that the *Standard* contains an account of the *great Van Buren* meeting held in Wilkesboro', at the last County Court.

My object is, to give a true account of this *great* meeting, so as to disabuse the public mind.

The first thing done, was to call Martin Chesnutt ham to the Chair, who, as he told me himself, "*is, and ever has been violently opposed to the Election of Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson.*" I don't know their object in calling a White man to the Chair, unless it be that the poor fellows had not enough to make a meeting without him—for you know, Mr. Editor, there must be one to explain "ably and *eloquently* the objects of the meeting"—In the present instance [illegible] acted as Secretaries. Well, one *eloquent* Speaker, and two Secretaries, made three Van Buren men, which I think are about all.—No, excuse me, I believe *one* McClelland from Iredell spouted a little. It will be recollected that most, if not all of those who were named as a committee, were absent; though the most respectable amongst them were *particularly requested* to *attend*, and their *refusal* to do so, is, I think, a pretty sure evidence that the meeting was not *quite* as *respectable* as it *might* have been.

The fact is, Van Burenism won't at all do in this County, and the Register is pretty much right in saying 'a search warrant is necessary to find a Van Buren *man*,' 'tis true you may find a *child* or two, but no men."

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Mr. Baker, from the committee to investigate the case of Col. Krebs, made a final report on the subject. The report stated there was nothing proved to implicate Mr. Patterson, in the least, or the Bank, or any of its agents. That Mr Dunn had behaved indiscreetly, but there was no real turpitude in his proceeding. *Seven thousand* copies of the report were ordered to be printed, with all the *testimony* in the case.—*Pennsylvanian.*


## The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause*, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder,—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *heal*ing on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality*, *efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civil zed man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the art of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections, which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatism and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here enumerated, but it has been more particularly successful as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

*Charleston, Nov.* 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

*Charleston, March* 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well.

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

*New York, Sept* 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death; and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM HINMAN.

*Charleston, July* 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

*For sale by*
HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent.
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—6-5m

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1836.


## Republican Whig Ticket.

**HUGH L. WHITE,** *for President.*
**JOHN TYLER,** *for Vice President.*
**EDWARD B. DUDLEY,** *for Gov.*

*The Arsenal.*—The bill before Congress for the establishment of an Arsenal in North Carolina, provides for its location in this town, and contemplates an appropriation of $135,000 for its completion, of which about $30,000 will be appropriated this session for the purchase of a site and the collection of materials. We understand that it is intended, not only for the keeping, but also for the manufacture, of ordnance, muskets, &c., and that the iron ore and coal on Deep river will necessarily be brought into extensive use. Such an establishment, besides its importance in a national point of view, will be of great pecuniary advantage to this part of the State, and particularly to this town. We believe there is no reason to doubt the passage of the bill.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Richmond County, held at Rockingham, on Saturday the 5th of March, Walter Leak, Sen., was called to the Chair, and H. W. Covington was appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were explained by General Dockery, Judge WHITE, Governor TYLER, and General DUDLEY were nominated with unanimous consent for the several offices of the Presidency, Vice Presidency, and Chief Magistracy of this State. Neill McNair, Allen McKaskill and James P. Leak, Esq'rs, who were appointed a Committee to choose six Delegates to attend the District Convention, to be held at Rockingham on the third Wednesday in April next, reported the following list: H. W. Covington, Thomas Steele, Isaac Dockery, Stephen Wall, Neill McNair, and Duncan McLaurin.

The Greensborough Patriot says that there are *three* Van Buren men, *certain*, in Guilford county, and *one* on *the fence*.

STRENGTH OF VAN BUREN.—One of the most devoted Van Buren men in this place, boasts, we are told, that there were 110 persons present at their meeting in the Court House on Wednesday last. At the White meeting on the day before, we counted at one time 103, and afterwards 108, and a gentleman is understood to have counted, at a later period of the proceedings, still more. We may be permitted, therefore, to believe the statement erroneous, that the Van Buren meeting was the largest held here since 1828. The party will find that Van Buren is not Jackson. He has not the popularity and cannot get the votes, which Jackson could always command.

Mr. LEIGH.—The reader will excuse the length of Mr Leigh's letter after he shall have read it. It is an able paper, and puts a most important doctrine in its true light. The opposite doctrine, that contended for by Virginia, would, if it prevailed in all the States, effectually repeal the Constution, so far as regards the Senate. The Constitution provides, and intends, that the Senate shall be a more permanent body than the House, but here is Mr. Leigh, who has served but 3 months of the 6 years for which he was elected, called upon to resign his seat, or he was elected, called upon to resign his seat, or he will commit an act of moral turpitude. Such a doctrine, and ass to take his stand against down in Virginia for it, though he may be broken the people overcome the spirit of man-worship which has swallowed up principle, when he will meet the approbation of the wise country. But we can add nothing to Mr. Leigh's letter. Read it.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—The House is still engaged, a small portion of every day, on this subject. The motion to admit counsel for Mr. Loyall, on Nowland, was rejected by a vote of 112 to 67. It was afterwards moved that this vote be reconsidered, and a long debate ensued, but no question has been taken.

The Raleigh Register says, "A gentleman just from Washington, of the first respectability, informs us, that the Committee of Privileges and Elections, when first entering on this case, adopted certain rules as to the character of the evidence which should be admitted by the parties; but after investigating the matter for some time, the majority of the Committee, finding that the operation of the rules laid down would result in proving that Graham was legally elected, re-considered the question and adopted other regulations! Verily, we have fallen upon evil times!"

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the motion of Mr. Calhoun, that the abolition memorials be not received, has been rejected, 36 votes to 10. The question then came up on Mr. Buchanan's motion that the memorials be *rejected*, and produced further debate. The motion was finally carried, 34 votes to 6. So that this exciting subject has been finally disposed of, it is hoped, in the Senate.

A bill to settle the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan has passed the Senate, 36 votes to 3. (The trio was composed of Niles, Ruggles and Shepley.)

A bill making further appropriations for the Florida war is before the House, Mr. Cambreleng having stated that the former appropriation was already exhausted.

The New York relief bill has passed the House, with amendments, which have not been acted on in the Senate.

Mr. JENIFER, by leave of the House, made a statement of some correspondence recently held by him with the Post Office Department, on the subject of business belonging to that Department in relation to his constituents, who were interested, and asked the consent of the House to introduce a resolution referring the application, which the Department had neglected and treated with insolence, to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Tyler arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, from Washington; and Mr. Rives probably took his seat in the Senate on Monday.

*Small Pox.*—We have but little information from the infected district in South Carolina, and that little leads us to hope that it has not extended materially. The Cheraw Gazette contradicts a report which it states is in circulation, of the existence of the disease in that town. Not a case has occurred nearer than 9 miles of Cheraw. A few new cases have occurred in Marlborough District. It is reported that a family about 9 miles from Laurel Hill has taken the infection, but it may be only measles, as that disease prevails in that neighborhood.

The report of the occurrence of Small Pox in Iredell county, is contradicted.

## Indian War.

*Battle with the Indians.*—The following are the most authentic accounts of the battle between Gen. Gaines and the Indians.

*St. Augustine, March 5.*

*Dear Sir.*—You are aware that Gen. Gaines approached within four or five miles of Camp King—took eight days provisions, and returned to the Outhlacoochee, for the purpose of discovering whether any Indians were on prowl. On arriving at that stream his passage was disputed by a body of savages, amounting, it is surmised, to fifteen hundred—a fight commenced across the river, which although narrow, is deep and rapid—and continued two days, neither party gaining any material advantage. The third day Gen. Gaines retired, and threw up a breast work—after which he advanced to the river with two hundred men, recommenced the skirmish, and then retreated with a hope of deceiving his enemy, and decoying them into an ambush. After dark on the same day, the entire body of Indians, now largely reinforced by the arrival of scattering squads, crossed the river, and had the bravery to attack him in his trenches. The stratagem was thus successful—the cannon opened upon them, and played with such effect, that it is presumed three hundred Indians and Negroes were killed. I say, presumed, as it is not known whether that number was destroyed in the single engagement, or in the entire rencontre. When the cannon opened, the savages began a "terrible howling," and no wonder, for I am told that all the trace chains belonging to the waggons were used instead of balls, and literally mowed them down like grass before the sythe. Two of our officers were wounded in that engagement—one of whom, it is understood, has since died. Gaines has since sent on to Clinch for provisions; but afterwards countermanded the order, as the Indians would capture the waggons. He is understood to be surrounded. His provisions must be gone—and unless a reinforcement has been sent by Scott, his fate, and that of his gallant army is sealed.

One hundred and forty men from the country adjacent to the Outhlacoochee, had gone to join Gaines—and cattle, to what amount I do not know, had been driven down at the same time.

The officer supposed to be dead, or mortally wounded, is Lieut. Izard.

A letter states that between 2 and 300 of the Indians had been killed, when the express left Fort Drane, and the engagement still continued—that General Gaines had written to Gen. Clinch, to send him 300 mounted men and provisions, and he would put an end to the war. The writer expresses the opinion that this reinforcement would not be sent on, as some jealousy existed between Gens. Scott and Gaines, and that the latter was acting on his own responsibility, without orders.

A postscript to this letter informs that six of General Gaines' men had been killed, and 50 wounded, after fighting three days.

The force of Gen. Gaines is stated to have been composed of militia from Alabama and Louisiana.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 27th ult. states that when Gen. Gaines reached that place, on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican frontier, to which point, it seems, the 6th Regiment of Infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted, that as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen. Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances, he determined to do so.

The Editor of the Pensacola paper says, this is the only propitious moment for operating effectually, as the rainy season commences about the first of March, and for a month afterwards, an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements.

On reaching the Indian Town, which was the first object of his expedition, Gen. Gaines found the fires of the savages still burning, but their women and children—the capture of whom was considered to be of great importance—had fled.

The Savannah Georgian of the 10th inst says: —"We learn from a gentleman arrived yesterday in the steamer Washington from Picolata, which place he left on Saturday evening last, that the last Express which had arrived from Fort Drane states that Gen. Gaines had sent to Gen. Clinch for ammunition and provisions—that Gen Clinch had sent a detachment which proceeded as far as within about six miles of Gen. Gaines' encampment, and that the Indian signs were so numerous that it was thought prudent to return to Fort Drane.

FORT DRANE, (E. F.) Feb. 29.

"This day we could distinctly hear the report of his artillery, but being under orders from Gen. Scott, I was not to leave our post. Gen Gaines has received that we should march with our forces to his assistance, and advises that we should cross the river about 8 miles above him—then to come down and take them in the rear—but this we cannot do without Scott's orders, whom we expect here every hour.

"*1st March, 8 o'clock, A. M.*—An express has just arrived here from Gen. Gaines, giving us information that the Indians are in very large numbers, probably 2 to 3000, and that they crossed the river on the 29th ult and endeavored to surround him—fired into his breast work, which he had thrown up the day previous, and killed among the Regulars one Sergeant, and wounded Lieut. Duncan and ten privates, among the volunteers 20 privates wounded and one officer. The express states that after they left, and at night they heard a firing, and suppose that he was attacked again, the result we are now anxiously waiting to learn. Gaines is in a delicate situation—he is hemmed in and without provisions, and we have not a sufficient body of men here to send with, and insure the safe arrival of provisions to him

"*2d March, 10 A. M.*—An express has just arrived from Gen. Scott, who is now at Picolata (and whom we expected here before this) ordering Gen Clinch not to furnish Gaines with either men or provisions, which would be the means of his making another false movement, and by that means giving confidence to the enemy, and deranging all his intended movements Gaines is now surrounded by the Indians, and all communication cut off from him, and his provisions entirely out, with about 50 men wounded, and the others getting sick every day, and without the means of moving them, should he be able to make a retreat Gen. Gaines was wounded by a spent ball, in the chin, which did not do him much injury; he, it appears, dare not to venture out of his breast-work; the Indians come almost up to it, and fire into him."

An express sent from St. Augustine to Pensacola, on the 5th inst. was shot at by 15 or 20 Indians. Three balls passed through the top of his clothes, but he escaped uninjured. An Indian was fired upon by the guard at St. Augustine on the same night. Troops were immediately dispatched to scour the neighborhood.

Gen. Gaines, in his march from Tampa Bay to Camp King, visited the spot where Major Dade and his troops were massacred, and found the bodies of all the officers, seven in number, and 98 privates. Every officer was identified, and what is most extraordinary, the Indians had not robbed the bodies of their clothing, jewelry or money. It is said that $2200 in silver was found on or near the bodies. The only articles taken by the Indians, were the arms and belts. The scalps of the officers, only, were taken.—The bodies of the unfortunate victims were interred in three graves, with military honors. The cannon, which the Indians had dismounted and thrown into the creek, was raised, and placed perpendicularly at the head of the graves. A mound of newly raised earth was found near the place, where the Indians are supposed to have buried their dead.

A free coloured man and a slave, with 15 cattle, were captured near Palatka by 22 Indians. They contrived to make their escape.

The Measles had broken out among some of the volunteer companies.

Three companies of Georgia volunteers have returned home from Florida, one because they were unwilling to be mustered into the U. S. service, and the others because the term for which they volunteered had expired.

Gen. Gaines's command consists of about equal numbers of volunteers and regulars, of whom the former are from Louisiana. His whole force is variously stated at from 1004 to 1200. The firing of his cannon in the battle was distinctly heard at Fort Drane on both days. A small supply of ammunition and 25 head of cattle were sent to him from that place, but on receiving the express from Gen. Scott, a messenger was despatched after them to order them back.

LATEST.

***Highly Interesting.***—From the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst., we learn the gratifying fact that Gen. Clinch has marched to the aid of Gen. Gaines, whether in defiance of, or in pursuance to, orders from Gen. Scott, is not known. The following are the particulars:

"Gen Clinch with his forces in conjunction with the Alachua militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp Saturday last, and effected a junction with him With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee Monday last. His boats, floating bridges, &c. were all prepared.—He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. Mr. Harrison says, that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard It is all over now, and we are anxious to learn the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about 200 men at one time.—That on every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Osceola. In this way, he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss, before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only eight killed and about forty wounded.—Mr H says that in his express, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

From some observations made by Gen Gaines, the number of Indians is estimated at between two and three thousand.

By some negroes, who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacoochee, only four miles distant It is made of earth and fuscines, and surrounded by a wide moat.—This is Osceola's town, and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of hostilities, much has been lost by not crediting their statements. Gen Gaines intends marching for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Osceola yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before the place is taken, the one in which the women and children probably are, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should Gen Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or betake themselves to the hammocks and swamps for the purpose of concealment and eluding the whites. By all his movements, Gen Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he outstrips off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has been no idle scholar in the art of war We now confidently expect a speedy close of this savage warfare, that Osceola's boast of five years will be a short five months."

A letter from St. Augustine, of the latest date, says, the Indians in that vicinity are becoming more bold every day. That a camp had been discovered within 12 miles of that place, and that one of the expresses to Picolata had been fired on, and driven back, and one from Picolata had not been heard of, it was supposed he had been killed.

It is also said that sickness prevails among the troops; and that there is a shameful neglect of provision for wagons, &c.

The Charleston Courier denies, on the authority of an officer of the army, that any hostile feeling exists between Gens. Scott and Gaines This officer states that no man in the army felt more anxiously for the safety and success of General Gaines and his associates, than Gen. Scott; and it was believed at Picolata on the 6th, that Scott, who had *two thousand* men at that place, would make a forced march to succour Gaines. This may be so, but we confess our doubts. The perilous situation of Gaines had been known at Picolata for several days, and yet it was only *believed* that Scott *would* march to his aid. Why did he not promptly do so, or why did he order Clinch not to furnish men or provisions? We hope these things can be satisfactorily explained. The movements of Gen Scott have been charactorized by exceeding great deliberation, to say the least. He left Fayetteville on the 28th January. And it was not until the 20th February, 24 days after, that he embarked from Savannah for Florida. He arrived at Picolata on the 21st February, and was still there at the last dates, March 6th. Fifteen days at Picolata, with a large body of idle troops, and both Clinch and Gaines in the midst of the Indians, wanting aid of every kind. We say these things may be explained, but at present they do not look well.

A fact highly honorable to Gen. Clinch ought here to be mentioned. Not being at liberty to furnish Gen. Gaines with provisions from the public supplies, he sent corn from his own plantation.

P. S.—A slip from Charleston states, that 70 wagons had been despatched from Picolata for Camp King, and had proceeded 20 miles, when an express from Gen. Scott overtook and *ordered them back!!*

**Abraham Baker, Esq. a member of the last Legislature, was shot through a window of his own house, in Brunswick county, N. C. on the 9th inst. supposed to have been done by his black driver, or overseer. His life is considered in great danger.**

*Casualty.*—Mr. John Treadwell, of Sampson county, a respectable citizen, aged about 70, was drowned in attempting to cross the Coharie, on the 4th inst.

*Pennsylvania.*—We consider this great State as finally and irretrievably lost to Van Buren. He never had any particular hold upon the affections of her people; but it was probable that the influence of Gen. Jackson would have been sufficient to secure her vote for the heir apparent, until the late attempt was made to force her Legislature to sacrifice its independence and its interest at the shrine of party malignity. Because she would not submit to the degrading dictation of the Globe and the party, she has been insulted, her Representatives charged with bribery and corruption, mob violence has been invoked, and her institutions threatened with destruction. It is not in human nature to bear such injuries without resistance, and accordingly we see the spirit of a gallant people rising under the repeated assaults of the incendiary Globe, and throwing off its allegiance, not only to the Van Buren party, but even to that of Jackson himself. The first instance in which she exhibited her independence was in the passage of the Bank Bill. The second is not less signal. By instructing her Senators in Congress to vote against the expunging resolution, she has bearded the lion in his den; and it may be, has saved the country from a foul stain; the Senate from inflicting a vital blow on the Constitution itself.

The following are the particulars:

"The State of Pennsylvania has fairly turned the tables upon Old Virginia. Asserting, with the Ancient Dominion, the right of a State Legislature to instruct Senators of the United States chosen by that State, the present Legislature of Pennsylvania sees in its proper light the odious attempt under color of that doctrine, to prostrate the Senate of the United States at the foot of the Executive. Indignant, apparently, at the partial success of this attempt, the popular branch of the Legislature of that State has, with a promptitude of which we know no example, set the plain mark of its reprobation upon the scheme as follows:—On Monday morning last, (almost as soon as the news from Richmond reached Harrisburg,) Mr. Stevens offered a resolution in the House of Representatives instructing Messrs McKean and Buchanan, the Senators in Congress of Pennsylvania, to vote against the "expunging resolution," which is about to be submitted to that body. The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the resolution of Mr Stevens passed a first, second, and third reading in the House on the same day, by a vote of 64 to 25! This is an important movement, supported as it is by a decisive vote in the popular branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature."—*Nat. Int.*

Besides the above, Pennsylvania is promptly adopting steps to retaliate upon any of the States which may obey the orders of the Globe, to forbid the circulation of the notes, and the establishment of Branches or Agencies of the U. S. Bank within their limits. She is about to pass a law, prohibiting the introduction within her territory, of the notes, checks, &c. of any Bank incorporated by a State which shall pass such a law in relation to the U. S. Bank.

*Maryland.*—In the House of Delegates, a resolution is pending, to instruct her Senators in Congress to vote against the Expunging Resolution. A motion was made to amend, by instructing the Senators to vote *for* the resolution. This was rejected, 43 to 21—two to one. The Senate is unanimous against Expunging.

A bill is before the Legislature to appropriate $10,000,000 to Internal Improvements.

*Prompt Obedience.*—The orders of the Globe to the State Legislatures are obeyed with wonderful promptitude. Already have bills been introduced, in pursuance of these orders, in the Legislatures of Ohio and New York, to prohibit the circulation, within their limits, of the notes, checks, bills of exchange, &c. of the new bank chartered by Pennsylvania. This is, we believe, an unprecedented measure, and will be promptly met, as it should be, by Pennsylvania. To what a pitiable pass have we arrived, when the State Legislatures will permit themselves to be made a nose of wax in the hands of the Executive at Washington; or rather of its miserable tool, the Editor of the Globe.

*An attempt at Bribery.*—It will be recollected, that in the late Senatorial election in Mississippi, the three Whig Candidates received, together, a majority of five votes on the first balloting. Their numbers then diminished, at each succeeding balloting, until, on the fifth trial, Walker, the Van Buren candidate, was elected. A report got in circulation, that a member of the Legislature, John H. Mallory, had attempted to bribe Joshua Murray, another member, to vote for Walker. Mallory wrote to Murray, inquiring whether he had made such a statement. Murray replied, that "on the evening before the election for Senator in Congress, you and Mr. Granberry had called at my room, and invited me to your house, where you introduced me to several gentlemen. After some time, you invited me to your office, and as well as I can recollect, you asked me how I intended to vote for Senator—I replied, that I was instructed by my constituents to vote for Mr. Plummer: you observed, that I could redeem my pledge, by voting for Plummer on the first ballot, and afterwards voting for Walker—I then, as it was late, got up to go to my lodgings at Mr. Edwards'; you stated that you would accompany me, and after we had proceeded about eighty or ninety steps, you mentioned that you wished me to come up here and live; that in April or May, a vacancy would take place in the Land Office, at Clinton, and that by your influence with Gen. Jackson, together with Mr. Walker's assistance, if he should be elected, you could get the office for me. I inquired what the office was worth —you replied $3,000 a year. I felt embarrassed by my feelings, and was about to leave you, when you said, 'say nothing about it.' I am a poor man, have a large family depending upon my labor, and wish to shun all difficulties with all men. But as I am also honest, I must be candid, and tell the whole truth, which I hope will be a satisfactory answer to your letter."

The Mississippi papers charge that bribery of some kind was more successful than with Mr. Murray. Such are the means used to carry their point by the Van Buren party.

*A noble Act.*—Since the destruction of the Methodist Book Concern by fire, the American Bible Society has made a donation to the Methodist Church, of Five Thousand Bibles and Ten Thousand Testaments.

**The celebrated Indian Chief, Corn-planter, died lately on the Seneca reservation, in Pennsylvania, aged about 100 years. He was an active friend of the Americans in the Revolutionary war, and ever since.**

*Rockingham, Richmond County, March 12, 1836.*

*Mr. E. J. Hale:* At a meeting of the citizens of this place and its vicinity, assembled to devise means to prevent the spread of the *Small Pox*, which exists a few miles below us, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address his Honor, Judge Norwood, and request him to omit the holding of the approaching Superior Court for this County; and, to this end, the Committee appointed having addressed a letter to his Honor, have received from him in reply: "that the attendance of no Witness, Juror, or any other person bound to attend Court, will be required, and that on failure of such attendance, no punishment will be inflicted."

You will oblige us, and confer a favour on the community, by giving the above or so much thereof as concerns the public, an immediate insertion in your paper. We are very respectfully, &c.

WM. G. WEBB,
CHAS. ROBINSON,
JNO. C. KNIGHT,
E. SINCLAIR, } *Committee.*

*China.*—The report of the destruction of the great city of Pekin by an earthquake proves to be unfounded, but the last accounts from Pekin, contained in a Valparaiso newspaper of the middle of November, show that in four of the provinces of China, shocks of an earthquake were felt at intervals for 21 days, and it is estimated that 100,000 houses had been destroyed. The fields were covered with dead bodies.

At Canton, a great fire broke out on the 22d November, which destroyed 2000 houses. Some of the foreigners, taking advantage of the confusion and alarm, went into the forbidden city—a portion of whom were bamboozed out again.

*Foreign.*—The North America, at New York, brings Liverpool papers of 5th February, one day later than before received.—They contain nothing material, except the opening of the British Parliament, and the King's speech.

*Patents.*—Among the Patents which have expired within the year 1835, we find that of "John Cook, of Fayetteville, N. C. a Machine for Packing Cotton, and "Jos. Saver, Huntsville, N. C. for curing blindness in Horses."

An accident occurred on the Charleston rail road, a few days ago, by which Mr. Adam Robinson, Engineer, and Mr. Hempstead, Fireman, were so burned as to expire a day or two after.

The Launch of the new Frigate COLUMBIA from the stocks at the Navy Yard in this city, took place yesterday, under the most favorable circumstances. It was a bright, cool, Spring day; the vessel went off in fine style; and every thing concurred to make the spectacle interesting and gratifying to many thousands of persons, among whom, besides the Ladies, were the President of the United States, the Vice President, Heads of Departments, the Members generally of both Houses of Congress.—*Nat. Intell.*

*Pro and Con.*—The difference between being *in* power and *out* of power:

| OUT OF POWER | IN POWER. |
|---|---|
| His (General Jackson's) election will be a curse to the country. T. RITCHIE. | The Old Hero has really filled the measure of his country's glory. T. RITCHIE. |

*Circumstances alter cases.*—When Mr. Meares was spoken of as the Whig Candidate for Governor, the "Standard" called him a "blue-light Federalist," which, by the way, was as false as it was indecorous. But now the Whigs have a candidate who shouldered his musket and abandoned a life of luxurious ease to encounter the privations of the camp, this consistent Editor says that "Meares would have been the most formidable candidate." He will find to his sorrow, that either will be formidable enough for the Van Buren competitor.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Fox, the new British Minister, has arrived at Washington.

*How a man can be made his own Grandfather.*—There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man: the widow was, therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was grandmother: now as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather. N. B. This was actually the case with a boy at a school at Norwich.

### MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Mr. DANIEL STUART to Miss MARY McCALLUM, eldest daughter of Angus McCallum, Esq.

Also, on the 10th, by the same, Mr. JOHN McLEAN to Miss FLORA McLEAN, daughter of Arch'd McLean, Sr.

### DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 11th inst., Mr. HOBBS, aged 90 years, a respectable citizen. He has left three sisters surviving, one of whom is 100 years of age, another between 90 and 100—the age of the third not known to our informant.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 00 | Molasses, | 42 a 43 |
| Ditto, apple, | 27 a 30 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 7 |
| Bacon, | 12½ | Sugar, brown, | 12½ a 13½ |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 23 | Lump, | 15 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 14½ | Loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Cotton, new | 17 a 17½ | Salt, | 65 a 70 |
| Corn, | 60 | Tobacco, leaf, | 5 a 6½ |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 | Cotton Bagging, | 25 a 30 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 25 | Bale Rope, | 10 a 12 |
| Flour, | $6½ a 7 | Wheat, | 1 15 |
| Feathers, | 40 | Whiskey, | 30 a 00 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Wool, | 16a |

*New York, March 9*

THE MARKET.—Prices are firm of all the articles which have lately excited so much interest, but there are fewer sales making. One parcel of choice Cotton has been sold at 21c, which is a cent higher than any previous sale, though we do not find that in the general range of prices there has been much advances this week.

*March 11.*—Cotton continues to sell freely, and at full prices. Sugar and Coffee are firm. Western Flour is in fair demand, at $8 for common, and $8,25 for fancy brands.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 10th, 1836, Steamer John Walker, with Salt, Dry Goods, &c. for Jas. Dodd, J. M Strong, Nott & Starr, Gardner & McKethan, Campbell & Prior, J. Martine, Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Willkings & Belden, Joseph Baker, T. Sandford & Co., Dr. B. Robinson and J. M. Dobbin, of this place; and for R. M. Saunders, of the interior.

Also, on the 14th, steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for G. & L. Hurlbutt, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Hall & Johnson, G. W. McDonald, Nott & Starr, A. W. Carpenter, P. P. Johnson, E. J. Hale, B. Beach, W. S. Latta, Jas. Mahoney, Thos. Cochran, John M. Dobbin, J. Martine, and T. Sandford & Co.

Also, on the 11th, steamer Clarendon, with Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. for Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell, G. McNeill, Jonas Fuller, James Mahoney, Willkings & Belden, Yarborough & Ray, D. Shaw, H. P. Pech, of this place; and for Evans, Horn & Co., F. J. Hill, and Jos. Small of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 13th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, &c. for A. Campbell and James Farmer.

Also, on the 13th, steamer Clarendon, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Flour, Oats, &c.

Also, on the 12th, boat Henry Clay, with Cotton and Flour.

Also, on the 15th, steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Seed, Oats, Tobacco.


### ATTENTION!!
### *TOWN MILITIA.*

YOU are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday next, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt according to law. By order of

LOUIS S. BELDEN, *Comd't.*
*Fayetteville, March 16, 1835.* 80 1w.

### SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
## Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
*South East Corner Market Square.*
March 15, 1836. 80 tf

### Sales at Auction.

THE SUBSCRIBER intending to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell the remainder of his Stock of GOODS, at public sale on Wednesday, March 21, 1836. His stock consists of Dry GOODS, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, Salt, &c. &c.

Terms at sale

WM. LOCK.
THOS. SANDFORD, & Co. *Auctioneers.*

### DENTAL SURGERY.
### W. R. SCOTT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he is now making his annual visit to the above named place. His stay will be short. All who wish to consult him will please apply soon.

Ladies will be waited on at their Dwellings if required.

*March 15, 1836.* 80 tf

### NEW BOOKS.

RIENZI, Bulwer's last Novel; Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Pirate, &c. by Captain Marryat; The Gipsey, by James; Private Life of Lafayette, by his Family Physician; The Outlaw, a Novel; Mahmoud, a Turkish story; Female Student, or Lectures to young Ladies on Female Education, Sedgwick's Private and Public Economy; Scholar's Companion; Columbian Orator; National Orator; Letter Writers; Key to Pike; Anthon's Ainsworth; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; ruled Paper; Blank Books; &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
*March 16.*

### Notice.

AT March Term, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the subscriber duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Colin McPherson, deceased. He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator.*

### Further Notice.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at the late residence of the dec'd, a quantity of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also, will be hired till the 1st of January next, eight or ten Negroes, among whom are men, women and children.

MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator*
*Cumberland County, March 10, 1836.* 3t-pd.

### State of North Carolina,
*Robeson County*

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Richard C. Bunting, a Justice of the Peace of and for the County aforesaid, Eli Wishart, who being sworn in due form of law, deposes and says, that on the 18th day of April last, Duncan McAlpin executed a Note payable to this deponent, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, due on the 1st day of last November, bearing interest from the date thereof, which said Note he has lost or mislaid.

ELI WISHART.

*Sworn to and subscribed before me, 12th March, 1836.*

### Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for the above described Note, and the said Duncan McAlpin against paying the same to any other person than the subscriber.

ELI WISHART.
March 12th, 1836 80-2w

### Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 12th inst. a bright mulatto negro Girl, who calls herself Evelina, and says that she belongs to Dr. Hopton, of Cheraw. She is about 20 years of age, rather above the common height, and slender. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
*Fayetteville, March 15th 1836* 80 tf

### TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
*Fayetteville, March 14th, 1836.* 80 tf

## The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

**GOODS,**

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

*Fayetteville, Oct* 27, 1835. 60tf.

## JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

**DRY GOODS,**
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

## Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

*February* 20, 1835 25tf.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

*January* 12. 1835. 19tf.

## LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
*GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,*
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

*August* 15, 1835. 53-1y

## NOTICE.

HAVING received of M Henry Horn, an assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assigne.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

## Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

*July* 21, 1835 46tf.

## Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

*Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,*

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,
Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

*January* 14*th*, 1836. 71*tf*

## Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

## OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

*White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.*

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

## S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

**GROCERIES & HARDWARE,**

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

*November* 19, 1835. 63tf.

## On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63tf.

## Just Received,

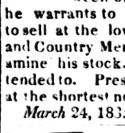
A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

*Fayetteville, October* 24. 60*tf.*

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

## J. J. LING,
## WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

*Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,*



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

*March* 24, 1835. 29-tf

**Commission Bu**siness will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J MUNN.

## Dr. PRATT & Co's
## Artificial Nipples or Shields.

*Washington City, Feb. 4th,* 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
*Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C*

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

*Philadelphia, 13th January* 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

*Fayetteville, Feb. 5th.* 1836.

## New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE,

## A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

**150 PACKAGES,**

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

*Fayetteville, December* 3, 1835. 65-tf.

## JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

*Among which are,*

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

*October* 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

## The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,
## Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

*Fayetteville, October* 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

## PILLS,

*Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

*August* 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

## More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

February 11, 1836

## REMOVAL.

**THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.**
HAVE REMOVED TO
***No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.***

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.

*New York Jan* 26. 1836. 75w9

## Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C J. ORRELL.
*Foot of Hay Mount.*

February 8, 1836. 75tf

## GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

## NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England; Random Shots; Conti the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Cook; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

January 28, 1836.

## PRIVATE SALE.

*By Thomas Sandford & Co.*

*Just received by late arrivals,*

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

## New Crop Molasses.

*Just received by Steamer John Walker.*

ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

*January 27th,* 1836. 73 tf.

## PRIVATE SALE.
## By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

## Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness it is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

*Cumberland County, Dec.* 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

## GOODS.

## GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

## DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,**

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
*A few Ready Made SHIRTS.*

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

***SILKS,***

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

***MISCELLANEOUS.***
A LARGE ASSORTMENT

**Umbrellas and Parasols,**
HATS AND SHOES,
**STOCKS and COLLARS,**
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

## NEW GOODS.

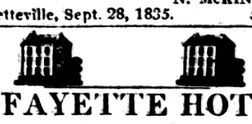
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY**
**Crockery Ware, a good assortment,**
**HATS AND SHOES,**
**Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Sea' Caps,**
**Cotton and Wool Cards,**
**Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.**

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf



## LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

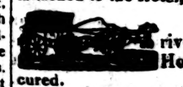
*Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

**Cold and Warm Baths**

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



**All the Stages ar**rive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

*October* 1, 1835. 57tf.

## $25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

*Cumberland County, Dec.* 29, 1835. 69*tf.*

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

## DRY GOODS,

**Hardware and Fine Cutlery,**
**HATS & SHOES, fine & common,**
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*April* 28*th.* 1835. 34tf.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

**DRY GOODS,**

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

## GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 28, 1834. 8tf.

## A HEAVY STOCK
OF
## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do
500 bushels Alum, (real tick.)
125 bags Rio Coffee do, (green,)
25 do Porto Rico do,
10 do St. Domingo do, (old white)
5 do Porto Rico Sugar,
20 hhds St. Croix do,
5 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

## DRY GOODS,
## FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

**Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,**

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 40 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

**Drugs and Medicines.**

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Caster and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

**PAINTS and OIL STUFFS,**

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving Cotton and other produce for storage sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

*Brick Row, Hay Mount*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 11, 1835.